

M'KINLEY WON.

His Election Declared to Be Beyond Doubt.

THE MAJORITY NOT SO BIG.

Later Returns Cut Down the Earlier Estimates on the Result.

CHAIRMAN JONES STILL HOPES.

He Refuses to Concede the Election of the Man From Ohio—Issues a Statement Giving His Reasons—Pays Also Puts Out a Statement Declaring That McKinley Is Surely Elected—The Associated Press Says the Major Is the Next President—Bryan Will Not Say He Is Defeated—Enthusiastic Bryanites in Different Cities Rushed on Hearing Claims That Bryan Had Been Elected. The Majorities For McKinley in Ohio and Pennsylvania—How the Senate Will Stand—Claims Made by Republicans and Democrats Regarding the Next House—France Ready to Take the Initiative For International Bimetallism. Enthusiasm at Canton—An Oration to Hanna—General Election News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The returns from the entire country although incomplete in some states, are of a nature to insure the election of McKinley. A sufficient number of states has been declared for the Republican party to make certain 263 votes in the electoral college for its leader. The states whose votes are sure for him are as follows: Electoral votes, California 9, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Maine 6, Maryland 3, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, New York 36, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 23, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Vermont 3, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12. Total 263.

The returns show some interesting features, and in some respects have been a surprise to the leaders of both political parties. The New England states have, as was expected, given heavy pluralities for McKinley, without exception. The Republican ticket was successful in Massachusetts beyond what was claimed for it by the most enthusiastic prophet of Republican success.

New York and Pennsylvania vie with each other for the largest plurality, and the figures at hand do not indicate which one of them has surpassed the other. Each state has given the Republican candidate of between 275,000 and 280,000.

To these states Illinois is a good third in its plurality for the winning candidate. If the percentage of gains over the presidential election of 1892 that has so far been shown continues to the end, it will give a plurality of not far from 170,000. In the gubernatorial race Altgeld has been badly defeated, but is not hurt so deep, and is expected to win 60,000 ahead of the Democratic national ticket. There has been evidently a large vote cast throughout the state for McKinley and Altgeld.

In Indiana, if any of the rules for estimating the vote of a state, which previous to the present election held good, are still to be relied upon, there is no justification for the Democratic claims of having carried the state. If the ratio of Republican gain continues to the end of the count McKinley will have approximately 30,000 plurality in the state.

In Iowa, as far as can be seen from the returns at present, the Republican plurality has been very large—not far away from 75,000.

Ohio which has all along been claimed by Chairman Jones as a state in which Bryan would push McKinley very close, has given the Republican candidate an overwhelming plurality, 56,000.

In Michigan the election has resulted in a very heavily reduced vote for the Republican ticket. The free silver papers of Detroit concede the state to McKinley by 25,000. The last previous vote in the state was in 1893, when Moore, the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court, had a plurality of 71,487 over McGrath, his Democratic rival.

West Virginia is confidently claimed by the Republicans, and the chairman of the Democratic state central committee conceded the state to McKinley. It is about 15,000 Republican.

Tennessee presents some of the interesting features of the campaign. Patterson, the gold Democratic candidate for congress in the city of Memphis, is running neck and neck with his opponent, and the official count will be necessary to decide between them. The state at large is claimed by both parties, and because of the length of the ticket the returns are coming in so slow that neither side feel justified in claiming the electoral vote with any confidence.

North Carolina is claimed by both parties, but, as in Tennessee, the returns are very slow and no definite conclusion is possible at present. South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama are all for Bryan by about the normal Democratic majorities. The Virginia electors will, without question, be for Bryan, but they have been elected by a heavily reduced Democratic vote. The Republicans have abandoned all hope of Texas and the state is conceded to Bryan. The fusion between the Populists and the Republicans in this state did not prove a success. Nebraska has gone for Bryan, notwithstanding the Republican claims, but Kansas has as yet said practically nothing. The returns show Democratic gains in some districts, and these are offset by Republican gains in other

parts of the state. Both parties claim the state, but the few scattering returns that are in so far as of so indefinite a nature as to make any claim, no matter by whom made, of a very uncertain character.

Wisconsin is sure of the Republican column by an enormous plurality. Minnesota which was regarded as doubtful by both parties, has surprised everybody by the size of its Republican plurality, and McKinley will have approximately 53,000 to 40,000 more votes in the state than Bryan. Governor Clough, whose election was considered doubtful, is certainly elected.

The latest information from the two Dakotas shows that North Dakota is very sure for McKinley and the probability that South Dakota will be found in the same column although the result is close.

The Republicans claim Wyoming and Washington, but the probabilities seem against them in both states. Oregon has gone for McKinley, and Colorado, as was expected, has given Bryan a heavy plurality, and Adams has without doubt been elected governor. The interest in the election in the territories was centered in the state tickets, of which there were several, representing a great variety of interests.

Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada have all gone for Bryan by heavy majorities.

California has, on the strength of the returns at hand, undoubtedly gone for McKinley, the city of San Francisco giving him a plurality of 9,647. One-half of the outside precincts show a Democratic gain of 41 votes, showing that the Democratic reliance upon the heavy support of the rural districts was not entirely warranted.

Delaware, where the Republican party has been rent in twain because of the Addicks-Higgins fight, has kept in the Republican column. The vote for the Republican electors in this state has been nearly large, showing that the factional dispute did not extend in any great measure to the national ticket.

The vote of Maryland has shown an interesting reversal from that of the last presidential election. Cleveland carried the state by a plurality of 21,130, and this year McKinley has a plurality of slightly over 21,000 in the city of Baltimore alone.

BIMETALLISM SURE.

France Ready to Take the Initiative. Foreign Election Opinions.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Your representative has had an interview on the election with M. Ribot, the former premier of France, who recently returned from a visit to the United States and Canada. M. Ribot said: "The election of McKinley does not surprise me any more than the majority he obtained. When I left America at the end of September it was apparent to me that Bryan, in spite of his tremendous effort, would not succeed. Yesterday marks an important date in the history of the parties in the United States. The advantage enjoyed by both parties in the campaign, and the anxiety with which the result was awaited, show clearly that the state at issue in the battle was not simply a question of gold or silver. If Bryan had triumphed over the Republicans even with the influence of former Democratic chiefs, with President Cleveland at their head, his success would have had, both from a political and a social point of view, the gravest and perhaps the most redoubtable consequences."

"Still, to us Europeans the election of McKinley is not altogether agreeable, for without doubt we shall have to suffer before long by a return to an exaggerated protective policy in the United States. In regard to monetary questions, yesterday's election shows in a manner most evident that the solution to be derived is through international agreement. There have several reasons for thinking that the French government is not altogether uninterested in this question, and now that the presidential crisis is ended we may without doubt expect some initiative on the part of the French government in this respect."

M. Doumer, who was minister of finance in France in the last radical ministry, said in part: "It is without enthusiasm that the election of the promoter of the American customs tariff is received here. In Europe it is generally apprehended that McKinley's presidency will be unfavorable to the development of commercial relations between the new and old worlds. On the other hand the success of Bryan would have had such economic consequences and the perturbation caused in the great financial markets of the world might have been so great that few were those who could have desired his election."

The result of the election in the United States was received throughout Germany with great satisfaction, except by the bimetallists. A high official of the foreign office said: "The government of the United States has just received and congratulates the American people on riding themselves for good of an incubus and danger of financial upheaval which would follow the unsettling of sound currency. All civilized nations will profit by the outcome of the election, and especially Germany, owing to the intimate, important, commercial and economic relations with the United States."

However, Germany expresses a fear of Major McKinley's high tariff tendencies.

The election of Major McKinley to the presidency of the United States had a marked effect upon the securities in England.

According to the general impression the election will result in the rapid diminution of the gold withdrawals for the United States, and there is no doubt that Major McKinley's victory favorably affected the stock exchange throughout.

A leading English stock broker, in an interview, said: "McKinley's election has boomed the whole market. Large buying orders from New York were sent after the result of the election was known in the United States and started the market. This was followed by English buying of American and English stocks."

The Star remarks: "We, in England, have great reason to rejoice at the overwhelming defeat of the attack upon the gold standard. Great evils may be in store, but no high tariff can inflict a title the rate which Bryan's victory would have entailed. There will be an immediate improvement of business, for the election of McKinley, or rather the defeat of Bryan, will restore confidence in the financial honesty and stability of the United States."

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Claims Put Forth by Republican and Democratic Chairmen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—At Republican and Democratic congressional headquarters the chairmen have been figuring on the complexion of the next house.

Chairman Babcock says that he has complete reports from 103 congressional districts which have elected Republicans. There are 135 districts that have elected Democrats or Populists, and 26 districts in which the returns are incomplete. These may be all classed as doubtful, with the prospect that the

ROYAL



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—(Latest United States Government Report.) ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.

Republicans will secure at least one-half of them, which would make a total Republican membership in the Fifty-fifth congress of 297. It is safe to say that under no circumstances will the Republican membership fall below 200.

States.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Doubt.
Alabama.....	8	1	1,000,000	1
Arkansas.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
California.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
Connecticut.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
Delaware.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Florida.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Georgia.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Idaho.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Illinois.....	17	1	1,000,000	1
Indiana.....	11	1	1,000,000	1
Iowa.....	11	1	1,000,000	1
Kansas.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Maine.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
Maryland.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
Massachusetts.....	12	1	1,000,000	1
Michigan.....	14	1	1,000,000	1
Minnesota.....	9	1	1,000,000	1
Missouri.....	10	1	1,000,000	1
Montana.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Nebraska.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Nevada.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
New Hampshire.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
New Jersey.....	10	1	1,000,000	1
New York.....	29	1	1,000,000	1
North Carolina.....	15	1	1,000,000	1
Ohio.....	16	1	1,000,000	1
Oregon.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Pennsylvania.....	27	1	1,000,000	1
Rhode Island.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
South Dakota.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
Tennessee.....	8	1	1,000,000	1
Texas.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Vermont.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Virginia.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
West Virginia.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
Wisconsin.....	12	1	1,000,000	1
Wyoming.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Totals.....	193	3	1,000,000	1

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic committee, although he does not concede the Republicans a majority in the next house, gives them 176, within three of a majority. His statement issued tonight contains the following table:

States.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Doubt.
Alabama.....	8	1	1,000,000	1
Arkansas.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
California.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
Connecticut.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
Delaware.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Florida.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Georgia.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
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Indiana.....	11	1	1,000,000	1
Iowa.....	11	1	1,000,000	1
Kansas.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Maine.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
Maryland.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
Massachusetts.....	12	1	1,000,000	1
Michigan.....	14	1	1,000,000	1
Minnesota.....	9	1	1,000,000	1
Missouri.....	10	1	1,000,000	1
Montana.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Nebraska.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Nevada.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
New Hampshire.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
New Jersey.....	10	1	1,000,000	1
New York.....	29	1	1,000,000	1
North Carolina.....	15	1	1,000,000	1
Ohio.....	16	1	1,000,000	1
Oregon.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Pennsylvania.....	27	1	1,000,000	1
Rhode Island.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
South Dakota.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
Tennessee.....	8	1	1,000,000	1
Texas.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Vermont.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
Virginia.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
West Virginia.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
Wisconsin.....	12	1	1,000,000	1
Wyoming.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Totals.....	176	12	1,000,000	1

Total Republican, 176. Total Democratic and silver, 108. Doubtful, 12.

In the Fifty-fourth Congress the Republicans had 244.

Democrats and Silver had 112.

Not taking into consideration the doubtful vote.

REPUBLICAN FIGURES.

Claim of McKinley's Election Issued by Payne, Representing Hanna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Mr. Henry C. Payne of the Republican National committee, in charge of the headquarters in the absence of Chairman Hanna, issued the following this evening:

"Considering the wild rumors which are being circulated throughout the country, we deem it proper and advisable to state the result of the election, as indicated by the returns reported to the Associated Press and confirmed by telegrams to this office from the chairman of the several state committees and the members of the national committee in the several states. McKinley has carried beyond a doubt a sufficient number of states, so that his vote in the electoral college will be not less than 264."

"These states are the following, with the electoral vote of each state:

California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Maine, 6; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 23; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3.
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HOW THE SENATE STANDS.

A Belief That There Is a Majority Against Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—From returns thus far received, the next senate probably will stand as follows:

Republicans 42; Democrats, 22; Independents and Populists, 11; doubtful, 6. Total, 80.

On the currency question the senate will likely have an anti-silver majority. The doubtful states are: Delaware, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Dakota.

The Republicans would need 45 with the vice president to control the senate. The Republican senators who bolted the St. Louis ticket and platform are classed as Independents. They are Teller, Dubois, Mantle and Cannon. Another Utah senator, to be elected to succeed Brown, will no doubt be an Independent. Classified by states the senate will stand as follows:

States.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Doubt.
Alabama.....	8	1	1,000,000	1
Arkansas.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
California.....	2	1	1,000,000	1
Connecticut.....	4	1	1,000,000	1
Delaware.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Florida.....	1	1	1,000,000	1
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West Virginia.....	6	1	1,000,000	1
Wisconsin.....	12	1	1,000,000	1
Wyoming.....	3	1	1,000,000	1
Totals.....	42	22	1,000,000	11

Ind. and Pop.

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Alabama..... 8 1 1,000,000 1

Arkansas..... 6 1 1,000,000 1

California..... 2 1 1,000,000 1

Connecticut..... 4 1 1,000,000 1